

# THE BARBER COUNTY INDEX.

MEDICINE LODGE, KANSAS.

E. W. WAYNE, - - - PROPRIETOR

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1884.

A bill to provide for the manufacture of salt in the Indian Territory has been presented to congress.

Democrats in Dodge City are beginning to "feel their oats," and will make a straight fight for the township offices next Tuesday.

An Atchison preacher has opened up a savage crusade against secret societies with the motive, it is supposed, of solidifying himself with the "sisters."

Jas. E. Martin, president of the state board of charities, died last week. He was the appointee of Governor Glick, and was giving general satisfaction in his position.

The total amount of sorghum land in Kansas last year was over 104,000 acres, which produced 47,000 tons of cane, resulting in 4,684,000 gallons of syrup, valued at \$2,054,000.

It is now asserted positively that the men who were working on the extension of the Santa Fe railroad, west of Wichita, have been withdrawn and put at work in the eastern part of the state.

A dispatch from Austin, Texas, says that the legislature has passed a joint resolution asking congress to re-open the cattle trail from Texas to Kansas through the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservations.

A general order, issued by Col. J. T. Anderson, commander of the department of Kansas, G. A. R., announces that the department encampment will convene at Topeka, at 9 o'clock A. M., February 8th, instead of on the 5th, as announced in a previous general order.

New York World: S. S. Cox is to receive \$75,000 from a Norwich publishing house for a slice of his political reminiscences. This is the advantage of being a literary statesman. President Arthur couldn't get \$100 for telling all he knows.

The fine new hotel, the property of the Santa Fe railroad, at Las Vegas hot springs, New Mexico, was destroyed by fire on the 4th ult., and already the company announces that the structure is to be rebuilt, and this time it is to be made fire proof.

A terrible coal mine explosion occurred at Crested Butte, Colorado, last week, resulting in the miserable death of sixty miners. Gas had accumulated in the mines, and this was ignited from a miner's candle. It is presumed. The bodies were not all recovered for several days.

Mary Kittleman, of Harper, Kansas, is to run a foot race at San Francisco next Sunday with Fred. Harmon, the stakes being \$100 a side. Both are fast men, and there is considerable anxiety as to the outcome. Kittleman has never been defeated in a foot race.

Last Saturday morning the state penitentiary of Minnesota, at Stillwater, was burned, and the state subjected to a loss of many thousands of dollars. All the prisoners were rescued without difficulty. The younger boys were confined in this prison.

Forty-five percent of the Illinois corn crop is said to be unmerchantable, and if this is a fact the same corn will hardly be considered fit for feeding to stock. Consequently, there will not be as many beefs marketed, and western cattlemen will profit by the ill luck of the Sucker state.

Judge McCarty, as general attorney of the Santa Fe railroad, will have his headquarters in Kansas City, having already rented rooms; and all this much to the disgust of Topeka. The capital city imagined it owned everything connected with the Santa Fe, body and soul.

Mayor Neefley, of Leavenworth, and D. R. Anthony, had an encounter on the street last week, which was a one-sided affair, the mayor spitting in his antagonist's face, rubbing it in with his hands, and slapping the jaws of the editor. Anthony did not resist, claiming that he was a cripple and unarmed. Public sympathy is with Mayor Neefley.

S. B. Hyman, general passenger agent of the Southern Kansas railway, announces the opening of this line from Ottawa to Emporia, on February first, for freight and passenger traffic. The new route forms the shortest line from Kansas City and Lawrence to Emporia, and passes through Ponca, Quinemo, Melvern, Zeto and Neosho Rapids.

A resolution having been adopted by the United States senators to provide themselves each with a clerk to be paid six dollars a day by the government, the members of the house also want clerks, and will probably have them. Many members no doubt have more work than they can attend to, but the average member has no use for a clerk, except it is to do his thinking for him.

A bill has been introduced into congress for the opening of settlement of the tract of unorganized territory lying between the south line of Kansas and Colorado and the Indian Territory and Texas, and variously known as the New Strip, No Man's Land, etc. The commissioner of the general land office, asks that subdivisional surveys of it be made.

It runs in the blood. Governor Murray, of Utah, whose fraudulent practices when federal marshal of Kentucky a few years ago are now being exposed, is a half brother to Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, who conspires with one pair of brothers to kill another pair, and who seeks to evade the law against an official using a free pass by handing the conductor one issued to "Mrs. Crittenden and family."—Brooklyn Union.

Congress is listening to considerable talk now about the postal telegraph proposition, and it appears that the proposition for the government to take charge of the principal telegraph lines, and operate them in connection with the postal department, is meeting with more favor every year. There appears to be two leading objections to the proposition: One is that it would necessarily increase the burden of office holders, and the other is that the dominant party might take advantage of its power and use the telegraph in influencing the electors.

Only two saloons were running in Wichita last Saturday, the others having closed up of their own accord. District court meets there next week, and there is some anxiety to know how far Judge Shaw will abide by his promise before election to pursue none and prosecute none, for prosecution's sake. If he is like most republicans in this state, he will ascertain the popular side of the question and proceed to get on that side.

We have wondered frequently who was the originator of that detestable expression "And don't you forget it." A Wichita paper says the man is Joseph Keary, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was visiting Wichita the other day. The paper also says Keary is a particular friend of senator elect Payne, of Ohio. If this is true, and Payne encourages the friendship, he might as well give up all hopes of being president. The American people are forgiving, but they have long wanted to find the man who coined that meanest of all slang expressions. They will visit their wrath on Payne, "and don't you forget it."

It is now announced that the wholesale liquor dealers of Kansas City and St. Joseph are encouraging the war that is now being waged in this state on saloons, for the reason that when the saloons are closed the orders for liquor to these wholesale houses are always accompanied by the cash, and they are enabled to sell a cheap article of liquor for a large price. Then their trade is about as large when the saloons are not open as when they are. Besides, when the saloons are closed it is not necessary to keep traveling men constantly on the road; there are no bad bills to collect, and no goods are returned for any reason. The liquor trade is a great and good prohibition law.

Kansas wanted a railroad after the Union Pacific was built, and made vast grants to the Kansas Pacific. The Kansas Pacific was gobbled by the Union Pacific, and Kansas sues for a forfeiture of the gifts. The case involves \$14,000,000, and is now before the supreme court of the United States. The justices admit that the case is one of the most important which have ever come before them. For this reason, and in an exceptional manner, the court has advanced the case on its calendar. It was to have come up for argument on the 28th, but owing to sickness in the family of one of the counsel, the case was postponed until March 3d. Among the agents of the monopoly who will speak in opposition to the claim of Kansas will be ex-Judge Dillon, who, like McCarty, found the bank account of a railroad so powerful as to allure him from the bench of the United States circuit court.

Of late there has arisen so many cases of prosecution of parties in adjoining counties for alleged violations of the anti-labor laws, liable at any time to be extended to this county, that a petition is being circulated here and being extensively signed asking Judge Peters to introduce a bill into congress legalizing the title to all cash entries of land made prior to this time. It is nothing but right that such a measure should be passed by congress, for while it will do injustice to any one, it will have the effect of giving confidence to all kinds of business in this section.

As it now stands no man who holds a claim feels entirely secure. He does not know but he may have unintentionally neglected some small part of the requirements of the law, and that he may be jerked up by the United States authorities. Few, if any, glaring frauds exist in this section, and people generally understand it, but there is a class of busy-body sneaks and informers who are attempting to make something out of these cases. They are well known here, and as thoroughly detested, as such people usually are. They have used their rights to take claims, some of them in a questionable manner too, and are now opposed to any one prospering around them.

Congressman Peters will receive petitions from the very bone and sinew of this county, and we hope he may see proper to grant the prayer of his petitioners and introduce the bill they suggest.

In the second congressional district, where an election is to be held March 1st, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Congressman Haskell, the canvass may be said to be opened, for the democrats, greenbackers and anti-monopolists have already nominated their candidate, Hon. S. B. Riggs, and the republicans were to have nominated their man at Parsons yesterday. His name is more than likely Mr. Funston, of Allen county. This will be one of the most interesting political campaigns that ever occurred in that district, and its result will determine to a great extent what the people think of the tariff question. The opposition candidate, Mr. Riggs, has long been known as the outspoken enemy of corporations, monopolies and protective tariff. As state senator last winter he endeavored to secure the passage of a bill to regulate railroad freights and fares in this state, but his measure was defeated by the more liberal members, it being considered too severe on the railroads. He is a revenue reformer, opposed to a protective tariff, and in full accord with the democrats on this issue, though he has been a greenbacker for several years. The republicans will make their fight on a protective tariff platform, and it is presumed will inject into it the usual amount of prohibition gush, and enough lies to satisfy most any element.

Already it is announced that the Santa Fe railroad will take a hand in the republican convention, a servant of the company having rented rooms yesterday in the leading hotel at Parsons. Funston, who will no doubt be the nominee, claims to be a farmer politician; but the truth appears to be that he is a chronic office-seeker, and has no particular claims on the people.

The marriage of Fred Douglass, the recognized leader of the negro race in this country, to a white woman in Washington last week, is attracting unusual comment, and most of this is unfavorable to the old leader. His own partisan papers do not attempt to justify this case of miscegenation, and the old man is getting some severe raps. One paper suggests that now he cannot hope for the entire social respect of either the white or colored race; another says that it is a direct insult offered to the colored people, who have so long been the means of keeping Douglass in

good and paying positions. It does appear that he might have found one of his own color who would have been willing to comfort him in his declining years—he is now 73—especially when he is recognized as the first colored gentleman of the land; but he preferred to take a white woman, nearly 40 years his junior.

We don't suppose that Douglass will have much to do with an amalgamation of the races, but we believe that in time the color line will be obliterated by amalgamation; though scientists do say that the race born of such unions will be short lived. It is said that a mixture of the Caucasian and Ethiopian blood breeds disease and that decay follows early.

At no time are we anxious to create the impression that our officials are derelict in the discharge of their duties, but a case now in mind would seem to call for criticism. The law requires that the sheriff shall, at least fifteen days before any general election, give public notice by proclamation, through his county, of the time of holding such election and officers at that time to be chosen, one copy of which shall be posted up at each of the places where the elections are appointed to be held, and inserted in some newspaper published in the county, if any be published therein. Next Tuesday, February 5th, is the time for the regular township elections, and yet we have seen nothing in any one of the three papers published in this county from Sheriff Riggs on the subject. We have understood that he did have some hand bills printed announcing the election, but that cannot be considered a full compliance with the law.

We hate to think that our sheriff, who has been reasonably prompt in doing his duty, in this instance has allowed his political prejudices to get the better of his judgment, and neglected to have the notice of election published because it would have to be inserted in the INDEX; but it does look that way.

In full time to have the notice published the full time required by law, a representative of the INDEX called the attention of Sheriff Riggs to this very matter. He replied that he had already contracted with the Crescent before the county printing was awarded the INDEX; so that must have been more than twenty-five days before the time for the election; and yet we have not seen the notice in the Crescent.

Last year the sheriff published the notice of the township election in the Crescent, the official paper, and we certainly think he should have published the notice in the INDEX this year.

The question now arises, will the township elections in Barber county next Tuesday be legal?

If there had been no popular opinion behind the prohibition, it would never have been adopted. But there was. The people voted directly on the constitutional provision, and have since elected two legislatures overwhelmingly in favor of enforcing it. These are facts, which no one will deny.

The above is from the Atchison Champion, edited by Col. John A. Martin, who is just now a prominent candidate for governor. He was opposed to the prohibition law for a long time; he opposed the candidacy of St. John, but having, as he thinks, discovered that the only way for him to succeed, is to get the nomination for governor from the hands of the prohibition republicans, he gracefully falls in line.

Referring to the above statement Geo. W. Martin, of the Junction City Colon, also a republican paper, tells what he knows about the prohibition law in the following interesting paragraph:

The prohibitory amendment was adopted in 1880 by a plurality vote. There were 18,304 votes against, and 23,412 in favor, while 22,362 favored the proposition. That was not a very emphatic expression. A legislature was called at the same election. The only expression since the adoption of the amendment was the election of the house in 1882, and that was against the amendment. For some mysterious purpose the party whip was cracked by one of the most pronounced anti-prohibitionists in the state, and the question of re-submission voted down by the largely anti-prohibition. This was on an unopposed later in the session when the same gang fairly hooded to death an amendmentary art proposed by the prohibitionists, and which passed the senate, the object of which, as urged, was to remove some of the objections to the present law. The law was then dead, and it continued to be dead until a democratic political judge gave it all the life it has got today. The rapidly changing majority of the last house sought a saloon, immediately after voting down re-submission, was not indicative of a sentiment upon which reform thrives. Local elections since have generally been against the law. Hence, we deny the facts stated by the Champion.

A letter from Caldwell, to the Texas Live Stock Journal, tells several items of news from that section so well, that we extract from it the following:

The winter has been very favorable to range stock of all kinds. So far we have had no cold rains or sleet, and never more than an inch of snow at any one time, though we have had some very cold weather, mercury sinking as low as eight degrees below zero, which, by the way, is pretty cold for Southern Kansas. We had very heavy rains last fall, and it was feared they would almost ruin our winter grass, and that cattle would in consequence winter badly. But as good fortune would have it, after the rains ceased we had fine dry weather, with very light frosts, until the grasses were matured, and gradually cured into good, rich feed, and as a result our range cattle are in better condition than we have seen them at this season of the year for many years. In fact, we very much doubt if they were ever better, and unless we have very bad weather from this on, cattle will come through in excellent shape and with very little loss.

Last year the calf crop was unusually light, but our naturally kind hearted "bovine sisters" have determined to redeem their previous good record and have, therefore, placed themselves in condition to obey the first and most important of all the commands of the Creator, namely, "Go forth and multiply and replenish the earth." (By the way, this is the only command that the writer hereof has strictly obeyed.) And present prospects are very encouraging for an unusually heavy calf crop in 1884.

Quite a number of papers are publishing articles stating that the Loco Weed is fast dying out in Southwestern Kansas and the Indian Territory, which, I regret to say, is untrue and not borne out by the facts. For several years the weed has been rapidly increasing, and steadily traveling eastward, and many valuable range to-days are worse than useless for horses, on which not a single

Loco Weed could be found five years ago. The fact is much anxiety is felt by our horsemen, a number of whom have sold out their horse stock, and others contemplate doing so the coming season. These are facts and not theories invented by the fruitless brain of local editors, who never see the range or the accused weed that is the bane of so many otherwise valuable ranches.

"Some parties have employed men to cut out the weed from sufficient sized tracts of country to make horse ranges or pastures, thinking themselves secured thereby, but it is reappearing either from the seed or roots of the old plants, and how to combat it successfully remains a mystery."

TWO PICTURES

Major John N. Edwards, in the St. Joseph, Mo., Gazette, mixes facts up with his flowery rhetoric frequently, as will be seen from the following from his pen:

"Our esteemed black flag contemporary, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, paints a picture, 'as a Jay Gould,' it calls it, upon whose canvass is spread nineteen different kinds of assets supposed to belong yet to the democratic party, and which, in times of great political distress and depression, it is wont to exhibit as an evidence of its solvency and its thorough ability to pay."

Well, there are parties and parties. It is whispered everywhere in high political circles that the republican party is in a bad way, a mighty bad way. Sheriffs are coming. In and out of the gloom every now and then a receiver flits. Its paper has gone to protest in quarters where, not so very long ago, it was sacrilegious to speak above one's breath the name of Andrew Jackson. Shattered in purse, in character, and in credit, suppose it, too, takes an inventory of its stocks, its bonds, and all its available resources, big and little. Suppose it, too, demands of its managers at Washington that such a schedule as this shall be prepared, after the vaults have been opened and the strong boxes produced, and he telegraphed to the country as the assets it has left for the next election. We have an idea that the catalogue would be highly interesting, and would be about as follows:

1. The bloody shirt.
2. One hundred and twenty thousand office holders to toll and tax.
3. Tissue ballots.
4. Ex-Speaker Kiefer, with Robert's collar on his neck.
5. President Arthur's speech glorifying soap.
6. More treasury slush.
7. Mr. Dorsey's revelations in the star route business.
8. Mr. John Sherman's declaration that if Mr. Dorsey would quit Kansas and \$700,000, Mr. Dorsey was a liar.
9. Straps, shoulder-straps and provost manuals.
10. Malone's race riot at Danville, Virginia.
11. New two dollar greenback bills in Indian Territory.
12. John Sherman's bloody shirt unfolded in the senate.
13. The seizure of the presidency by concentrating troops at Washington; by perjury, lying, stealing and bulldozing; by the buying of Bradley, and by the cheating of a packed electoral commission, and the passing of the law of the jury who tried a man for hog stealing, had some of the meat.
14. Gulluck and Agnes Jenks.
15. Wholesale arrests in the close states on the eve of elections, under the provisions of that monstrous election law passed by Grant's congressional Bash Bazouks.
16. Smuggling civil service reform speeches in congress.
17. Turning out every democrat in every department, and putting in his place some tamperer with a ballot box, some forger of an affidavit, some embezzler of the public money.
18. Another star route fund for each debatable state.
19. Hope that something, no matter what, will yet avert the democratic flood-tide, which is to drown the rascals out.

Lightning Laundry.

J. A. McSMITH, PROPRIETOR.

Will laundry in the highest style of the art any kind of clothes entrusted to his care. Will call for and deliver clothes in any part of the city.

Rate Reasonable. Laundry at the old Mulkey residence. 30

J. M. Dinsmore.

BLACKSMITH And WAGONMAKER.

SUN CITY, KAS.

Anything in the blacksmithing or wood-working line promptly attended to.—At Reasonable Prices. 13

LELAND HOTEL,

CALDWELL, - - - KAS.,

SAM. C. WOODSON, JR., Proprietor.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE in every particular, conveniently located. Special attention to Stockmen.

RATES REASONABLE. 3

MT. PLEASANT

Stock Farm.

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Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle.

Colony, - - - (Anderson County) - - - Kansas. STOCK FOR SALE. VISITORS WELCOME. 32

# AT COST ! AT COST ! MORTGAGEE'S SALE !

Dry Goods and Notions in Greatest Variety.

I have determined to close out at once all of the stock of goods lately owned by A. C. Sheldon, and to that end am now selling the same at figures never before duplicated in Medicine Lodge. Hundreds have already taken advantage of the prices and can testify that they never before got such bargains. There is yet an opportunity for others, for as a part of the stock yet remaining may be mentioned the following bargains:

FOR THE LADIES.

Worsted 5 cents under cost. Shawls below cost. Hosiery of all kinds at cost. Ladies wraps \$1.00 to \$1.25, and rubber gossamers away below cost. Shawls and quilts of every style. Any number of fine corsets. Ladies and childrens shoes, actual cost. Flannels by the bolt or the yard, below cost. Ladies underwear in great variety. Ribbons, edgings and braids in great variety. And in fact everything that a lady can think of for ornament or comfort.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Everything in the line of clothing, including overcoats, overalls, jackets, bosky and undershirts, white shirts, cheviot shirts, flannel shirts, range shirts, undershirts. Suspender, silk handkerchiefs, neckties collars and cuffs. Boots and shoes and a thousand bargains at cost.

Respectfully, D. E. SHELDON, Mortgagee.

1884 REUB. LAKE. 1884

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Where at all times may be found

Dry Goods Clothing Hardware Groceries Hats, Caps Queensware Corn, Grain Boots, Shoes Wagons Lumber, Lime, Laths

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And in fact EVERYTHING.

MY DOCTRINE: My place of business is centrally located in the best part of the county, and in the heart of the mercantile business, so it is necessary that I should at all times keep up a general stock. This I do. And selling in such large quantities, I can sell cheap. Therefore I can make it to the interest of parties from every section of the county to come and secure. I can knock the spots off of Medicine Lodge, Harper, Klamath, Hutchinson or Iuka prices or I won't charge a cent for my goods. 4-31

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MAORI CREEPER, 202. JOHN HOLLAND, 430. JIM CHOW, 430. JOHNNY SAWYER, 421. COWS:—200 Short Horn Kentucky Stock.

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